

SUN SMILES ON CLASS OF '12 AT OLD NASSAU

Throngs at Princeton for Class Day Events Indoors and on Campus.

BIG DAY FOR BIG CLASS

Time Honored Exercises With Appropriate Wrinkles—Dr. Hibben Announces Gifts.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—When dawned this morning the commencement crowd at Princeton, one of the largest that has ever attended the June festivities in Tigrisland, felt assured of another day of the perfect weather that has thus far attended the exercises of the class of 1912.

At 9 o'clock began the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa, at which the 1912 members of the Princeton chapter presented a key to President Hibben. At 11 the opening exercises of class day were held in Alexander Hall, and at 11:30 came the planting of the 1912 vine in front of Nassau Hall.

At 2:30 the cannon exercises, the main feature of Princeton's class day, were held about the historic campus and in the evening the seniors sang on the steps of Nassau Hall. Later the Globe Club gave its final concert of the year, and following this was the annual sophomore reception in the gymnasium.

Though Saturday was the big day for the alumni reunions and to-day the majority of the younger alumni are back at their jobs, there were still plenty of "old grads"—for every alumnus of Princeton, be he young, middle aged or old, is always referred to as an "old grad"—on the scene, and the always brilliant, but not often durable costumes, varying from the orange and black costume of 1909 and the bright crimson durbar gowns of 1907 to the conventional white suits of the first year graduates of 1911, lent plenty of color to the campus. And there were those representatives of the fair sex, the mothers, relatives and sweethearts of the graduating class, who at this time of the year far outnumber the soon-to-be alumni. The Princeton campus itself never looked better than it does now.

It was 11 o'clock when the class of 1912 assembled in Alexander Hall and Master of Ceremonies John Carroll started things off. The first event was the class oration given by C. M. Wylie of Grand Rapids, who took as his theme the debt which the members of the graduating class owe to their alma mater and to the world.

The common exercises, which are always the principal event of class day, were held in the afternoon. A circular stand decorated with the Princeton colors had been built about the cannon, which bore the numerals "1912." Long before the time set every seat had been taken. At 2:30 the senior class, led by President Sanford Brown White, the hero of all Princeton's more glorious athletic victories of the past year, and John Haydock Carroll, master of ceremonies, filed into their seats. E. J. Halsey of Elizabeth, the class historian, told in both prose and verse the class exploits individually and collectively during the last four years. Speaking of the resignation of Dr. Wilson, which was accepted in the fall of 1910 when the present graduating class was juniors, he said:

"We were sorry to see him in a spirit of the fact that he was the first college president with the idea that a college was meant for study, but not to make sure that he wouldn't be out of a job when elected him governor of this great and glorious commonwealth of New Jersey."

Gov. Wilson, with the members of his immediate family, was present at the exercises, and this reference to him drew forth a prolonged burst of applause.

William W. Whitely of New York, the presentation orator and the one who is supposed to furnish the most amusing material for the class, was the next speaker. He talked for a full hour and it was a fortunate member of the class who got away without at least one knock. His opening words were:

"Students who would give their diplomas to be outside this ring, girls who have been waiting for years to be 'grad' graduates, fond mothers and fathers who think their sons are models, and a class of seniors who have lived up to his threat and maybe a student spent a poor half hour after the exercises in explanations."

R. S. Watson of Canton, Ill., was the class prophet and he told of a variety of occurrences of the class of 1912 some fifteen years hence. Following this was the president's address, by Sam White, who prophesied that the class of 1912 would grow up to be a class of world leaders, as well as he can play baseball and football, and the reading of the class roll by J. N. Ewing, the class secretary.

The commencement band played the class song, but the prince had failed to send copies in time for the class to learn the words, to the dismay of the committee and the delight of the class, half of whom do not know what the class song is for, and of whom forty it after the singing. The class pipes were distributed. The class smoked their last smoke together, and led by the president, the class sang the class song, where they broke in a myriad of pieces. The class and audience joined in the singing of "Old Nassau" and with a harmonious cheer for 1912 and another for Princeton the exercises were brought to a close.

To-night the scene shifted to the front campus for two hours of more Japanese lanterns strung from the trees, with the class numerals in red electric lights over the portal of Old North, and the holiday crowd which thronged the campus listened to the seniors singing, "The Triangle Song," "The Grange," and "Rain, Rain, Oh! and Where, Oh! Where," were singing, the Globe Club had its turn in Alexander Hall and after the music came the dance. For three hours the sophomore and sophomore class have been decorating the gymnasium for the reception. It will be early to-morrow morning before the class has danced the last dance, with the guests and students and the married couples leave for a few hours of sleep before the big event of the year, the graduation of the class of 1912.

At the annual commencement meeting of the trustees of the university this morning President Hibben made the announcement that the class of 1887 had agreed to give \$25,000 to the university for the purpose of erecting a building on the island in Lake Carnegie. The house will be two stories high, of concrete and brick, with a central tower, and will provide accommodation for twenty-two eight corner beds and other smaller ones. Gifts of \$50,000 and \$10,000 for current expenses were also announced at the meeting.

NEGRO KNIGHTS WIN.

Chief Justice Decides They May Use the Python Name and Emblems.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Chief Justice White reversed to-day the judgment of the Supreme Court of Georgia, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court enjoining the negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia from using the name or the Python emblem and insignia or any imitations of the parent order of that name which has a white membership exclusively.

The decision is far-reaching in its effect, as there has been a general movement throughout the southern states to restrain the negroes from using the names or emblems of the white orders. The Georgia order, based on its decision on the rules of law which protect the public against unfair trade methods, Justice Holmes and Justice Lurton dissented. Chief Justice White held that the colored lodges had injured their white namesakes in any way, and inasmuch as the negroes had maintained their organization without complaint from the whites for more than twenty years, the membership having attained 300,000, the white lodges were guilty of laches and could not be heard to complain in a court of equity under such circumstances.

GANG MEN AND GUN MEN KEEP THE COURTS BUSY

Whitman Questions Chick Tricker, but Learns Little, He Says.

District Attorney Whitman had Chick Tricker, one of the gangsters out on bail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, in his office for an interview yesterday. The District Attorney questioned Tricker at length, but said later that he did not get any more information from him than the office already had. Another man whom Mr. Whitman questioned yesterday was Rocco Figuolo of 265 William street, who runs a naturalization school at 10 Kenmare street.

Mr. Whitman said that he would go before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to-day and ask that the bail of Jack Zelig be removed to Rocco Figuolo, who is now in Bellevue Hospital recovering from a gunshot wound received in front of the Criminal Courts Building a week ago yesterday. It is expected he will be discharged from the hospital in a day or two. The present bail under which he is held is \$5,000. Zelig had a talk with District Attorney Whitman in the latter's office last Friday. The charge against Zelig is carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. Whitman went before Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and asked that the case of Charles Torti, indicted on Friday for the shooting of Zelig, be sent to Trial V for immediate trial. The motion was opposed by Francis J. Green, counsel for Torti, who contended that he had not had sufficient time to prepare his case. Judge Rosalsky held that Green had had sufficient time, and added that when gangsters carried their rights to the doors of the court they ought to be dealt with promptly. He granted the motion and Torti was sent to court as soon as the trial of Frank W. Muehlefeldt, the former member of the carabba gang, for the murder of Patrick Burns, a saloon keeper, is concluded. It is expected that the Muehlefeldt trial will be finished to-night.

Mr. Whitman also asked Judge Rosalsky to remove the bail on the fourteen men arrested for carrying pistols, who had been held for trial in the Magistrate's court. The bail, involved ranged from \$500 to \$1,000. Judge Rosalsky granted Mr. Whitman's request and placed the bail in each case at \$500.

The thirteen of whom were described by their counsel as responsible business men, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to indictments charging them with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. Two of them, William Roselle, 30 years old, of 1041 Curtis street, and Giacomo Vassero, 27 years old, of 401 West 121st street, were arrested carrying a pistol in violation of the law. Roselle is charged with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. Vassero is charged with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. Both were sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and sent Vassero to the Elmira Reformatory.

A third prisoner, Pasquale Adamo, 26 years old, of 226 Clinton street, was arrested for the same offense and fined \$25. All were first offenders.

Philip Friedman, known to the police as "Red," a 30-year-old man, was charged with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. He was arrested at the scene of the shooting of the Browns' son, who was killed yesterday by Judge Rosalsky's order. Friedman is charged with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and sent Friedman to the Elmira Reformatory.

Friedman was picked up at Clinton and Houston streets by Detectives Lieber and Plaster of the Delancey street station a few days after a shooting at Bialer street, where Friedman was charged with carrying a pistol in violation of the law. On May 22, 1910, he was sent to Elmira Reformatory for grand larceny and on July 22, 1911, he was sent back to Elmira for breaking parole.

Judge Pike in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sentenced Gammuto Vito to a year in the penitentiary for carrying a revolver. He told the defendant that he would have let him off with a suspension of sentence if he had not lied by saying that he had bought the gun from Myrtle avenue pawnbroker two weeks ago.

WHAT GERMANS DO TO-DAY.

Admiral Gives Luncheon on Moltke—Sports for Men Ashore.

To-day's programme afloat and ashore of the German Admiral, his officers and men will begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when Admiral Paschwitz will entertain at a luncheon aboard the Moltke. Beginning at 3 o'clock the Admiral and his staff will meet aboard the flagship a number of friends at a reception, invitations to which were sent out shortly after the German squadron dropped anchor.

Also at 3 o'clock about 200 German and 500 American sailors will come ashore and be taken to Coney Island by the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn. A sub-committee of the Mayor's committee will see that the sailors at Coney Island have a sufficiently decent dinner at the Kaiser Garden at 4 o'clock, the damaged boats to be resumed at Feltman's tables. At sundown a soccer football team of German sailors will play the German Football Club eleven at Macomb's Dam Park.

At 7:30 o'clock, P. M., Admiral Paschwitz and his officers will dine at the fourth street, the newest and most comfortable of the German ships. After the dinner Mr. Vandenberg will give a reception in honor of the visitors.

P. R. R. EMPLOYEES WILL TAKE VOTE ON STRIKE

Negotiations Broken Off When Long Refuses to Meet Men's Demands.

UNIONS ACT SEPARATELY

General Committee Divides Into Bodies to Get Around Injunction.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—All negotiations between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its employees on the lines east of Pittsburgh were broken off shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the general committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen decided to submit the strike question to its members.

The general committee separated into three bodies in issuing the order for the referendum vote, one representing the trainmen, another the conductors and the third the firemen. This was necessary owing to the injunction suit brought on Friday by John S. Hemphill, an engineer, to prevent the three bodies from acting as one in a federated body.

Action by the employees was taken after a two-hour secret conference, following the receipt of the letter from General Manager S. C. Long, in which he refused the demands of the men and reiterated his former answer.

The chief contention of the employees is that they should have a preference when certain parts of the Pennsylvania system are electrified and that the crews of the steam trains taken off on account of the electrification should be taken care of immediately without loss of prestige or salary. There are many other minor differences, but the electrification clause is the big bone of contention. The employees assert they foresee a general electrification of the system in the near future, and their wish to protect themselves against the inroads of experienced electricians.

The referendum vote will take eight or ten days to take and count, and two-thirds will be necessary to call a strike. Vice-President Sines of the Brotherhood declares the vote for a strike will be unanimous. Should the vote be unanimous it still is doubtful if there would be any strike. General Manager Long seems quite certain that the employees will not walk out, but he refuses to say why he is so confident. The representatives of the employees seem to fear that if a strike is declared the Government will step in to offer mediation.

The strike will be participated in by about 25,000 employees on the lines east of Pittsburgh. Close observers declare the vote will be evenly divided, with the far eastern end of the division, New York voting almost unanimously for a walkout, while the western end, which is not affected to any great extent by the electrification, will vote solidly against a walkout.

General Manager Long in reply to-day to the ultimatum of the men wrote in part: "We have carefully considered the arguments presented by you relative to the proposed electrification of the system and to the certain percentage of the employees to be affected by the electrification. We are sorry that the men and in this case did not import the interest of the employees more into the matter. We have been in the habit of building the electric line between Park place, Newark, and Church street, New York, or all of the lines between Park place, Newark, and Church street, New York, and would advise that the framing of the regulations governing conductors and trainmen in road and yard service no agreement was entered into, either intentionally or unintentionally, which would prohibit the railroad company from entering into the electrification of the system for the purpose of improving the service to the public, particularly so when such an agreement would avoid destructive competition, which would be a doubtless result, ultimately to the detriment of the public service."

A review of the information brought out by the directors of the company shows that the establishment of this service on the New York division has been made effective and no man was dismissed from the company's employ by reason of the inauguration of it.

However, we can say that it is well known and recognized, particularly by present employees, that our company has ever taken unusual care to safeguard its employees and it is fair to assume that in the event of the electrification of the system, the interest of the employees would be given most careful consideration.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Committees representing 3,000 teamsters and switchmen employed on the freight lines entering Chicago have voted to strike to-day. The men served an ultimatum on the general managers of the railroads involved that unless the strike of the freight handlers is settled within twenty-four hours the men will go on strike, and will attend the service. The teamsters and switchmen hold mass meetings last night and adopted resolutions strongly indorsing the strike of the freight handlers and pledging support.

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NO DEFENCE TO SAY "TRUST."

Justice Giegener Refuses Order in Case Against Meat Company.

Supreme Court Justice Giegener ruled yesterday that it is no defence to a suit for meat delivered by a defendant firm to allege that the meat concern is a trust and that because it is conducting its business in restraint of State and Federal laws a customer need not pay for meat sold by the trust concern.

The New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, suing Moses & Ferdinand Straus and others for \$14,711 as the balance due on a meat bill, the defendants say that the plaintiff is in a combine that controls 70 per cent of the business of supplying fresh meats and has entered into conspiracy with the others to control the business and enhance the price, and that although each concern retains its separate identity the trust has monopolized certain territory to each member.

Counsel for the defendants asked Justice Giegener for an order to examine the persons concerned with the trust to prove their contention, and his attorney for the plaintiff opposed on the ground that "the defendants cannot hope to succeed where the United States has failed."

The court decided that the defence is not sufficiently meritorious to warrant making the order.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

One Falls Into Lake and Others Attempt Rescue.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 10.—Clarence Cole, Louis Cole and Edgar Scott, all boys, drowned yesterday in Boadman Lake, according to advice received here to-day.

They were playing on a log boom when young Scott fell into the deep water. Clarence Cole jumped in to rescue him, immediately went to the bottom. Louis Cole, who was a few feet away, also plunged into the water and went down with the others.

ARGUING BRANDT CASE.

Question of Jurisdiction in Habeas Corpus Action Comes Up.

ALBANY, June 10.—The question of whether the court had jurisdiction to grant the application of Foulke E. Brandt, the former cab driver of Mortimer L. Schorr, or a writ of habeas corpus to effect his release from the thirty year sentence which he received when he confessed that he had unlawfully entered the house of his former employer, was presented to-day to the Court of Appeals.

The case came up on an appeal taken by Brandt from the decision of the Appellate Division reversing an order of Justice Gerard granting Brandt a writ of habeas corpus. Mortimer L. Schorr, counsel for Brandt, presented the argument for the appellant and Deputy Attorney-General Joseph A. Kellogg appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Towne held that Brandt's conviction and the imposition of a sentence of thirty years were illegal. He declared that there was nothing in the case which sustained the crime of burglary to which Brandt had confessed and that he never should have been sentenced for that crime. He further argued that Justice Gerard's decision granting the writ to Brandt was justified and that there was nothing which authorized an appeal from it. He reviewed many of the features of the case which had been presented when the matter was in review before the lower courts.

Deputy Attorney-General Kellogg said that the only question involved in the case was whether the writ applied. He held that it did not, as the record showed that Brandt had been convicted and sentenced in a court of competent jurisdiction. There could be no appeal from a conviction and sentence in a court of competent jurisdiction. He said that the questions raised as to what had happened at the home of Mr. Schorr had no bearing upon the case as presented in the appeal.

Attorney Howard S. Gans asked the court for permission to file an affidavit in answer to certain statements contained in an affidavit which was a part of the record. Mr. Gans said that he simply wanted the affidavit made part of the record in justification to himself as an attorney and not for the purpose of having any bearing upon the merits of the case before the court. The request will be considered by the court.

EIGHT SLAIN IN BEDS; NO CLUE TO MURDERER

Mysterious Maniac Who Wiped Out Three Other Families Suspected.

VILLISCA, Ia., June 10.—Joseph Moore, his family of five and two girl visitors were slain in their beds here some time last night, supposedly by the insane murderer who some months ago wiped out an entire family in Colorado Springs, another family in Kansas and a third in an eastern town.

All day nearly every man in Montgomery county has searched for the murderer, but not a single clue has been found. Pending the arrival of bloodhounds, the Sheriff is preventing any one from entering the house, and the bodies are lying in the same position in which they were found this morning.

Moore was the most prominent citizen of Villisca, where he for years operated the largest implement house in southwestern Iowa. The deed are:

JOSEPH MOORE, his wife
HARMAN MOORE, 13 years of age
CATHERINE MOORE, 9
FLOYD MOORE, 7
LILLIAN MOORE, 12
INA STILLINGER, 9

The bodies were discovered in the early morning, when neighbors noticed that the Moore home was still locked up. An investigation was made and the doors unlocked with a skeleton key.

In the guest room on the lower floor were found the bodies of the Stillinger girls, who were visiting the Moores. The heads were crushed and mutilated. Both were in the same bed and evidently had been killed while they slept.

Rushing upstairs and into the family bedroom the neighbors found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, their heads crushed and almost severed from their bodies. Both evidently had been struck time after time. Like the Stillinger girls, the adults had been killed as they slept.

In an adjoining room were found the bodies of Catherine and little Paul. Their heads had been crushed and cut.

In still another room lay Herman and Floyd in the same bed, their heads showing deep cuts. In the middle of the floor was a heavy axe stained with blood. It was the only weapon used by the murderer and had been taken from the woodshed in the rear of the Moore home.

All the bodies lay in a natural position, and no wounds had been inflicted other than on the heads. From appearances the murderer had struck the first blow with the sharp edge of the axe, afterward using the blunt end. He began his work on the lower floor and then went upstairs, killing every one he found.

But the house was so disturbing anything of value and without searching for valuables. Two watches and a pocket book which lay on a dresser in plain sight were undisturbed.

The family had attended the children's day exercises on Sunday evening and did not reach home until almost 12 o'clock.

Joseph Moore was probably the most popular man in Villisca and was not known to have an enemy. According to his brother, there is no known reason for the murders. The three murders were exactly similar to the Moore tragedy. In each case an axe was used and every soul in each house put to death as they slept. As the Villisca case no clues were left behind and no robbery was attempted.

There are fingerprints on the axe handle and on a bloodstained towel taken from the room where they were preserved as evidence. The hounds will arrive at Villisca about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning and will be at once placed on the scent.

FRENCH COUNT TO BE CITIZEN.

St. Georges de Lenouveau Says He's An Agriculturist by Trade.

First citizen's papers were taken out yesterday in the United States District Court by Certe Gabriel St. Georges de Lenouveau, a Frenchman, 55 years old, who said he was an agriculturist by profession and was living at present at 138 East Thirtieth street.

The count was born in Paris and came to New York from Montreal in 1908.

Chinese Disguised as Negroes.

MALONE, N. Y., June 10.—Five Chinese disguised as negroes were caught by immigration officials, who say there is no doubt that the ruse has been successfully worked.

MEXICO'S LITTLE GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK

Federals Say Rebels Are Trapped—Latter Ready "To March on Capital."

HUERTA'S ARMY STARVING?

Orozco Claims Enemy's Isolated Soldiers Are Living on Horse Meat.

EL PASO, Tex., June 10.—"We have the rebels bottled up at Chihuahua and below Torreon, so that they cannot possibly escape," Editor announced.

"We have the Federal army of Gen. Huerta bottled up between Chihuahua and Torreon starving, subsisting on horse meat and discussing surrender." *Rebel statement.*

These are the claims of the respective sides now battling for supremacy in northern Mexico.

The rebels claim that Gen. Antonio Rojas and 3,000 men from Chihuahua have succeeded in passing Huerta's army at Jimenez and that they are rapidly moving south to form a junction with Campa and Arguendo; that with these forces behind Huerta and the Orozco forces ahead at Bachimba, Huerta can get no supplies, and his army is starving. They claim that they have Torreon surrounded.

The Federals assert that Gen. Blanquet has virtually surrounded the Campa-Arguendo command south of Torreon; that Rojas has not passed the Huerta command and that as soon as Huerta is ready to strike from the south of Chihuahua other Federal commands in Chihuahua will draw in and so surround the rebels that they cannot escape.

The Federals point out that Gen. Huerta's main Federal army is south of the rebels, below Bachimba, pass, the Federal cavalry under Gen. Rabago is approaching from the west of Chihuahua, Gen. Sanjines and Gen. Sanchez and their commands are east of Juarez in a position to cut the rebels off from their column in and cut the Mexican Central Railroad between the rebel border base and the rebel capital at Chihuahua, and Federals marching from Sonora and western Chihuahua are covering much of the western part of the rebel State, while a Federal band is even now in charge of the town of Madera, midway between Chihuahua and Juarez on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad in position to stop trains on that line, when the signal is given that the Central has been cut off.

The rebels report that the Federals are deserting the Huerta army for lack of food, that the men of the Federal command are subsisting on horse flesh and too weak in many cases to fight, and that the rebels can break through the Federal force if it does not surrender, which they demand, much unhindered to Torreon, now defended by a comparatively small Federal force of men under Gen. Blanquet and joined by Rojas, Campa, Arguendo and other rebel chiefs, take the town and then continue their original plan of marching to Mexico city.

They could give up northern Mexico, they argue, if they can cut through to Los Angeles, and then march into the country from Torreon south and would need no supply base. Leaving the main Federal army in the north and destroying the railroad behind them the rebels would then march almost unopposed into Mexico city, aided and assisted by Gen. Zapata and his forces from south of the Mexican capital, they say.

The Federals fought to-day at Pearson, between Juarez and Madera, on the Mexican Northwestern line, the home of the big sawmills of Dr. F. S. Pearson and his New York, London and Montreal associates. The battle was not known as the battle in progress and then said, adios, and has not answered his call since that time.

A skirmish is reported to have occurred Sunday at Aguila, near Pearson. Four were killed and eight wounded. No other details were received.

To-night the Mexican Northwestern train from Chihuahua brought to Juarez seven wounded and two dead rebels from the fighting at Pearson, and a number of other dead were buried at Pearson. Passengers reported that the rebels had hanged some of the Federal prisoners near the railroad. A large force of Federals was reported by the Mexicans as occupying all the country between Pearson and Madera.

Gonzale C. Eulrie, recently financial agent of the rebellion, arrested yesterday by Texas Rangers, is stuck in jail in El Paso, while the Mexican officials are trying to get material with which to start extradition proceedings. He is being retained in jail for his wounds, received from two would-be assassins in Chihuahua recently.

W. W. ATTERBURY PAROLED.

Coroner Annals Outcome of Auto Victim's Injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose automobile killed Mrs. Mary Madden and seriously injured Hugh Tague early to-day, has been paroled in the custody of his counsel by Coroner Carr of Delaware county pending the results of the injuries to the man.

Mr. Atterbury, who was at the wheel, says he was proceeding along the Lancaster pike at an ordinary pace when he and woman jumped from the side path in front of the machine. He stopped the car within two and a half lengths, but not in time. Then he rushed the victims to the Bryn Mawr Hospital.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO HOTEL.

Walkout of Waiters May Mean Tie-up During Convention.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Visions of a spread of the New York waiters' strike to Chicago hotels during the Republican national convention loomed up to-night when thirty-five waiters employed at the La Salle Hotel suddenly dropped trays containing soup and marched out of the main banquet room, leaving 600 members of the Northwestern Medical Men's Association gazing in wonder.

"The trouble," said Manager Wolf, "was that the men became angered at a delay of the medical men in gathering. They demanded extra pay. This was refused and the men simply quit. The fact that substitutes took their places without the country's consent, that there is no likelihood of a general strike."

White's Latest Trouble Ended.

Joseph J. White of 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, has been relieved from the charge of grand larceny in retaining the belongings of his former housekeeper, Ann Douas.

White was charged with grand larceny after further tiffing with the count. White turned over the property to the woman, but not until he had received a written receipt and the complaint was dismissed.

CHINAMAN HELD FOR KILLING.

Lee Dock of Brooklyn Is Accused of Killing Lee Kay.

Lee Dock, a chinaman, 21 years old, who said he lives in Adams street, Brooklyn, was held for the Coroner by Magistrate Kernochan in the Tombs police court yesterday. He is accused of causing the death of Lee Kay, a Chinese merchant of 18 Mott street, who died yesterday in the Hudson street hospital of a bullet wound inflicted by Dock. The shooting occurred February 18. Kay was sitting in his store about 8:30 o'clock in the evening when Dock, who is a Hip Sing Tong, and another Hip Sing man kicked open the door of his store and began firing at him.

When he dropped to the floor Dock and his friend ran into one of the Chinatown tenements and escaped. Detectives followed the Magistrate, Foster Lee Dock. He was taken to the hospital and identified by Kay. Dock was later let go on \$1,000 bail. Kay told the police he was not a member of either tong, and did not know why Lee Dock had selected him for his target. Last Monday Kay's condition became such that Coroner Hutzler was called to take his ante-mortem statement. Dock was then arrested. He will be tried this week by the Coroner's jury.

BALFOUR SPEAKS ON GREAT EXPORT OF ART

No Way to Prevent the Increasing American Purchases, He Says.

LONDON, June 2.—The steady exodus of art treasures from England is still exercising the minds of people. The subject was referred to in a recent letter, when the ideas of the Prime Minister, as expressed at the annual banquet of the Royal Academy, were given. A J. Balfour, now made a long speech on the same question, and his ideas coincide very closely with those of Mr. Asquith. The speech was delivered at the seventh annual meeting of National Art Collections Fund, a society founded with the object of securing pictures and other works of art for the national collections of this country. Speaking of the necessity of adding to the great national collections, if this country is to keep its place, he said that the process of addition was daily growing more difficult.

"Men engaged in the purchase and sale of works of art will probably tell you," he said, "that London has always been the greatest centre, the greatest mart, for works of art in the world; that to London works of art have come; that in London they have been purchased; but that, whereas they have been purchased in London in times gone by for Englishmen and for England, they are now purchased in London in order to go abroad to America and elsewhere."

"We have no grounds for complaint against America for doing to us what, after all, we in our turn, when we were the great purchaser, did to Italy, to Holland, to France and to Germany, but surely we have considerable ground for national misgiving. What is going on is perfectly simple. The great works of art are necessarily limited in number. The question is that of price and you can see how that question is altered in character when you consider the amount given by the country to the National Gallery for the purchase of new works of art."

The State contribution for this purpose is \$25,000 a year, which, as Mr. Balfour said, might not have been inadequate twenty or thirty or forty years ago, but is now almost ludicrous when the prices habitually fetched by great masters in the markets of the world are considered.

"I take it," he said, "that there is no first-class work of art which can be bought for less than \$5,000, even if the whole of it were offered for one work. That used not to be so, but it is so now. And for my own part I see no chance, at all events, no probability of any material or important change in this particular respect. On the contrary, I should imagine that the prices, which have gone steadily up during the whole of my recollection, are likely to go up still further as city bids against city, as millionaire bids against millionaire, for the possession of works whose number cannot be increased, but which are finding an ever-widening circle of admirers drawn from every portion of the civilized globe. That is the difficulty. It is not felt in this country only. It has been felt in those countries for a long time, and legislation sometimes of the most drastic character has been adopted, specially in Italy, in order to prevent what would otherwise have been an unchecked exodus of works of national importance."

Like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour did not think that any such legislation could be successfully adopted for England. He then pointed out that in many cases it is impossible for the owners of great works of art to preserve them. He said: "A man's great-grandmother has been painted by one of the great English portrait painters. I suppose the portrait did not originally cost more than £100 or £200. I dare say not as much as £2,000 a year, or what is equivalent to \$200 a year, or nothing. He may be, very often he is, a man of restricted means with children to provide for and to send into the world. How is it possible for him to preserve in many cases this picture?"

The difficulty, said Mr. Balfour, had no doubt been increased by the system of death duties, "which require a very heavy and practically immediate payment, and